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Notes on Some Fungi from Eastern Kansas.

GUY WEST WILSON.

During the writer's sojourn in Kansas a small collection of fungi, chiefly parasitic, was made at Lawrence. Some of these were, of course, very common and widespread, but others were among those species which deserve to be listed as rare. Moreover, the majority of the records of fungi from Kansas are from localities in the western two-thirds of the state. It therefore appears desirable to place on record a list of the species collected. Notes have been added on a very few species of which no specimens are now at hand, but these are of such abundance in the localities noted that they may easily be collected at any time. Duplicates of the majority of the species are in the herbarium of the University of Kansas and a portion of them are at the Kansas State Agricultural College in Manhattan.

The classification and nomenclature adopted is in the main that in common use among American mycologists. The Uredinales have all been named according to the scheme of classification used by Doctor Arthur in the North American Flora, while the Hyphomycetes have all been grouped under Moniliaceæ as in previous papers on parasitic fungi.

Family PERONOSPORACEÆ.

1. *Rhysotheca halstedii* (Farlow) Wilson.

On young plants of *Ambrosia trifida* L. Not abundant.

2. *Rhysotheca crevanzii* (Peck.) Wilson.

Very abundant on *Geranium caroliniana* Walt.

3. *Peronospora plantaginis* Underwood.

Not common, but at one locality rather plentiful on *Plantago aristata* Michx. This species has been collected in but two other localities, the type locality at Auburn, Ala., and at West Raleigh, N. C. The species is difficult to detect in the field, as the conidiophores are produced rather sparingly on the discolored areas of the host. The infection is easily mistaken for the work of insects unless very careful inspection is made.

4. *Peronospora lepidii* (McAlpine) Wilson.

Conspicuous and not uncommon on *Lepidium densiflorum* Schrad. Probably present on other crucifers.

5. *Peronospora corydalis* De Bary.

Not uncommon on *Capnodes aureum* (Willd.) Kuntze.

6. *Peronospora parasitica* (Pers.) Fries.

Common on *Sophia intermedia* Rydberg. Probably present on a number of other hosts of the family, as this is one of the most widespread species of the genus.

Family ALBUGINACEÆ.

7. *Albugo candida* (Pers.) Rousel.

Very common on *Bursa bursa-pastoris* (L.) Britton, *Lepidium densiflorum* Schrad., *Sophia intermedium* Rydberg, and *Sisymbrium officinalis* (L.) Scop. A widespread species. Probably also occurring on other crucifers.

8. *Albugo Ipomoeæ-penduranæ* (Schw.) Swingle.

Common on *Ipomoea hederacea* (L.) Jacq.

9. *Albugo bliti* (Biv.) Kuntze.

Rather abundant on *Amaranthus hybridus* L. and *Acnida tuberculata* Moq.

10. *Albugo portulacæ* (DC.) Kuntze.

Common in early summer on *Portulaca oleracea* L.

Family ERYSIPTACEÆ.

11. *Erysiphe graminis* DC.

On *Poa pratensis* L. Common and destructive in shaded, moist places, but as usual no perithecia formed.

12. *Erysiphe polygoni* DC.

On *Galium aparine* L. Very abundant on this host, which it completely destroyed after heavy rains. This is one of the species of the family with a remarkable range of hosts, so its collection is to be expected on a wider range of plants.

Family AMPHISPHERIACEÆ.

13. *Caryospora putminum* (Schw.) De Notaris.

On peach pits which were exposed to the weather during the winter.

Family USTILAGINACEÆ.

14. *Ustilago zeæ* (Beckm.) Unger.

Common and somewhat destructive on *Zea mays* L. Not collected.

15. *Ustilago oxalidis* Earle & Tracy.

Found on one clump of *Oxalis stricta* L. One of the rarer species of the genus.

16. *Sphacelotheca sorghi* (Link) Clinton.

On *Sorghum vulgare* Pers. Common and destructive on kafir in some localities.

Family TILLETIACEÆ.

17. *Entyloma veronicæ* Lagerh.

On *Veronica peregrina* L. The most western record, apparently, for this rather rare species.

Family PUCCINIACEÆ.

18. *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianæ* Schw.

Rather common on *Juniperus virginiana* L. The æcial stage not collected.

19. *Nigredo seditiosus* (Kern) Arthur (= *Uromyces* Kern).

I on *Plantago aristata* Michx. The telia of this species is recorded from Kansas on *Aristida dichotomum* Michx. Indeed, the type collection of the species is from Wa Keeney on this host. So far as the author is aware this is the first collection of the æcia of this species in the state. This stage is very inconspicuous and easily overlooked. Careful search on various species of *Plantago* resulted in a single collection.

20. *Nigredo Hordei* (Tracy) Arthur (= *Uromyces* Tracy).

II, III on *Hordeum pussillum* Nutt. While this collection is predominantly uredinial, a few immature teliospores are present in the sori. Abundant in one field.

21. *Nigredo caladii* (Schw.) Arthur (= *Uromyces* Farlow).

I on *Arisæma dracontium* (L.) Schott. and *A. triphyllum* (L.) Schott. Not abundant, but a very conspicuous rust.

22. *Nigredo Polygoni* (Pers.) Arthur (= *Uromyces* Fuckel).
 II on *Polygonium erectum* L. Not common, but abundant where found.
23. *Nigredo caryophyllina* (Schränk) Arthur (= *Uromyces* Winter; *U. dianthi* Nissel).
 II, III, on *Dianthus caryophyllus* L. Common, but not destructive, in greenhouses at Lawrence.
24. *Nigredo proëminens* (DC.) Arthur (= *Uromyces euphorbiæ* Cooke & Peck).
 I on *Chamæsyce maculata* (L.) Small and *C. serpens* (HBK) Small.
 II on *C. maculata* (L.) Small and *Poinsettia dentata* (Michx.) Small.
 A common rust, the æcial stage especially being quite conspicuous from the erect habit of the host.
25. *Nigredo Spermacoces* (Schw.) Arthur (= *Uromyces* M. A. Curtis).
 III on *Diodia Teres* Walt. in southeastern Kansas. Collected in Labette county.
26. *Dicæoma poculiforme* (Jacq.) Arthur (= *Puccinia graminis* Pers.).
 II on *Triticum vulgare* L.
27. *Dicæoma impatientis* (Schw.) Arthur (= *Puccinia* Arthur).
 II on *Elymus virginica* L. Not common. The æcia on *Impatiens* was not collected.
28. *Dicæoma Caracis-erigerontis* Arthur (= *Puccinia* Arthur).
 I on *Erigeron ramosus* (Walt.) BSP. Not abundant. Telia not collected.
29. *Dicæoma Asparagi* (DC.) Kuntze (= *Puccinia* DC.).
 III on *Asparagus officinalis* L. Not common, and appearing too late to be seriously destructive. Seen only on cultivated asparagus.
30. *Dicæoma polygoni-amphibiæ* (Pers.) Arthur (= *Puccinia* Pers.).
 I on *Geranium carolinianum* L. Not abundant. Telia not seen.
31. *Dicæoma helianthi* (Schw.) Kuntze (= *Puccinia* Schw.).
 II on *Helianthus annuus* L. Abundant on sunflowers.
32. *Allodus podophylli* (Schw.). Arthur (= *Puccinia* Schw.).
 I on *Podophyllum peltatum* L. Neither common nor abundant. A short-cycle form without uredinia. Telia not seen.
33. *Bullaria taraxaci* (Plowr.) Arthur (= *Puccinia* Plowr.).
 II on *Taraxacum officinale* Willd. Abundant. Scarcely a plant of the host on the University campus unaffected.
34. *Dasyscypha xanthi* (Schw.) Arthur (= *Puccinia* Schw.).
 III on seedling *Xanthium* sp. Abundant. A short-cycle form with telia only.

Family POLYPORACEÆ.

35. *Hexagonia alveolaris* (DC.) Murrill (= *Favolus canadensis* Klotzsch).
 Common on fallen twigs.
36. *Fomes Robiniæ* (Murrill) P. & D. Sacc.
 On living *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L. Not uncommon on the black locust about Lawrence.

Family PHALLACEÆ.

37. *Phallus ravenelii* B. & C.

During the spring and early summer, and again after the rains of early autumn, this species was abundant on lawns in Lawrence, and, according to Prof. W. B. Wilson, also at Ottawa. Unlike this species in more eastern states, there was very little of the fœtid odor given off, frequently not enough to make the plants unpleasant out of doors.

Family PHOMATACEÆ.

38. *Septoria gaurina* E. & K.

On *Gaura parviflora* Dougl. Common and to a considerable extent defoliating the host.

39. *Septoria convolvulæ* Desmaz.

On *Convolvulus sepium* L. Common and causing some damage to the host.

40. *Septoria Lactucæ* Pass.

On *Lactuca scariola* L. Abundant on this weed.

Family MELANCONIACEÆ

41. *Colletotrichum gramineum* (Gesati) G. W. Wilson.

On *Hordeum pusillum* L. Abundant on this host, and probably also on other grasses.

Family MONILIACEÆ.

42. *Ramularia decipiens* E. & E.

On *Rumex crispus* L. Conspicuous and common on this host, and probably also on other species of the genus.

43. *Cercospora ænotheræ* E. & E.

On *Anogra albicaulis* (Pursh.) Small. Defoliating a cultivated clump of the host plant.

Edible Mushrooms of Kansas.

ELAM BARTHOLOMEW.

It is often too true, "In the course of human events," that he whose knowledge is the most superficial in a given line of attainment is usually the one who can speak, and sometimes write, the most glibly on said topic, whether it be in politics, morals, religion or trade, or in the deeper realm of scientific research. Yet to elaborate on a theme with the thought to bring enlightenment to the hearer or reader presupposes that the effort should come through the medium of some one who is qualified, in a fairly marked degree, to present the topic in an edifying manner; so, as there are two horns to the dilemma, I presume the safer course for me will be to grab hold of both horns and let the dilemma shift for itself. I believe this is the first time that a general discussion of the edible mushrooms of Kansas has been undertaken, and as this paper is calculated to be merely academic in scope, it is to be hoped that in the near future some one better qualified may build a worthy superstructure on the foundation that I am laying to-day.

My remarks in this paper will be confined to my own observations and experiences in this state. While we have, perhaps, more than a hundred species of edible mushrooms in Kansas, I will consider only about twenty-five